

NCC4411/2 COLCHESTER

LIBRARY

COLCHESTER PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1950

26th May, 1951.

INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections made during the year: 231

Statutory Notices served: Nil

Informal Notices served: 27

Results of Notices served;  
(i.e. Nuisances abated) 26

Details of Inspections, (Defects): No: of Vessels

Dirty Bedding	4
Defective Cooking Stoves:	6
Dirty Quarters:	4
Defective Sanitary Accommodation	2
Dirty Sanitary Accommodation	1
Dirty Water Tanks	1
Defective Floorboards	5
Leaky Deck Seams	2
Defective Sink	1
Defective Panelling of Cabin	1
Rat and Mice Infestation	2
De-Ratisation Certificate expired:	1

T A B L E - A

1. Amount of Shipping entering Port during year.

	No.	Tonnage.	No. Insp. by P.S.O.	Number Defective.	Defects remedied.	Diseases on. Voyage
Foreign (Motor)	94	10,692	31	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Coastal (Motor & Sail)	811	85,810	200	27	26	Nil.
	905	96,502	231	27	26	Nil.

T A B L E - B:

a. Passenger Traffic: Nil.

b. Cargo Traffic: As in previous years, cargoes brought into the port consisted chiefly of Coal, Wheat, Flour and Animal Foostuffs, while cargoes taken out were mainly Sand, Gravel, Flour.

The foreign vessels, which were of Dutch or German origin, brought in Clay from Denmark, and Timber from Germany.

WATER SUPPLY

1. Source of supply for Port and Shipping: From Public Mains at Brightlingsea and Colchester.

2. Standpipe With hose inside wooden box casing at Brightlingsea. taps with rubber hoses on Quay at Colchester.

3. Waterboats: Two operated by Shipyards at Brightlingsea. P.T.O.

PORT SANITARY REGULATIONS (1933)

1. Declarations of Health are collected by Port Sanitary Officer or by Officers of H.M. Customs Excise - whoever is first to board a vessel. Declarations collected by Customs Officers are afterwards sent to Port Sanitary Officer.
2. Vessels are boarded by means of a 26-foot Motor Boat, and visits are made periodically, to loading quays of Sand Works at Fingringhoe and Alresford.
3. Messages from incoming vessels are received by H.M. Customs, or by Lloyds Agent at Brightlingsea.
4. Mooring Stations are controlled by the Colchester Harbour Board or by the Brightlingsea Harbour Board.
5. Not known.
6. Not known.
7. The Quarantine anchorage is in the River Colne opposite Brightlingsea Creek, and Infectious Diseases would be dealt with by Dr. Norris of Brightlingsea, by arrangement with the Port Medical Officer of Health. Other cases requiring medical or surgical treatment, including venereal diseases, are sent to Dr. Norris's surgery at Brightlingsea. Vermin other than rats or mice are dealt with by means of fumigation with Sulphur Dioxide Compounds, but vessels requiring treatment with Hydrogen Cyanide, are sent to The Port of London.
8. Rats are sent to the Ministry of Food Laboratory at Chelmsford.
9. Public Mortuaries are available at Brightlingsea, Wivenhoe and Colchester.

T A B L E - C

No cases of Infectious Disease were landed at the Port during the year.

T A B L E - D

No cases of Infectious Disease occurred on vessels during voyage, so far as is known.

5. MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS

As in 1948.

T A B L E S - E & F

Numbers not known.

T A B L E - G

No vessels arrived from Plague Infected Ports.

T A B L E - H

The Port Sanitary Authority is not authorised to issue De-ratification Certificates.

6. HYGIENE OF CREWS' QUARTERS

Classification of Nuisances given on page 1.

T A B L E - J

Nationality of Vessel	Number inspected during the year	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear & tear.	Dirt, Vermin a other conditions prejudicial to health
British	200	Nil	17	12
Other Nations	31	Nil	Nil	Nil

7. FOOD INSPECTION

1. No action was found necessary.

2. Shell Fish.

Oysters from Brightlingsea Creek and St.Osyth Creek, which are liable to pollution, are treated at Brightlingsea Oyster Cleansing Station which is controlled by the Brightlingsea and Tendring Shellfish Committee. Large numbers of young oysters are imported each year from Portugal, and reared on oyster beds in the above creeks, but they are, nevertheless, still considered to be foreign oysters and are sold continually, throughout the year, without any "close season."

The famous Colchester Native Oysters are cultivated in the River Colne, and Pyefleet Channel, and are not subject to the pollution which occurs in the Brightlingsea and St.Osyth Creeks.

3. Cockles and Winkles are collected from the shores of the River Colne, and are sold without treatment of any kind.

GENERAL REMARKS

During the year, sixteen Fishing Boats worked from Brightlingsea, and were engaged in trawling for Shrimps in the "Wallet", off Clacton on Sea, or in Longshore trawling for White Fish. An attempt was made during the spring of the year, to revive the Escallop Fishing industry which used to thrive in Brightlingsea some years ago. One Motor Vessel was fitted out and worked the Escallop Fishing grounds off the Dutch coast, but, possibly owing to very bad weather, catches were very poor.

The volume of Merchant Shipping visiting the port, appears to be steadily increasing, especially small coastal Colliers and Tankers, and still more yachts are using Brightlingsea creek.

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